State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. 10---NO. 51.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 7, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 519.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz :

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz :

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

HARDWARE
—AND—
GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

**The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, *et al.*

IT is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmira; Noah Smith, and wife Susan, and the heirs of Sherod Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plaintiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, *C. C. C.*

May 12, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.

Witness, W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 19, 1859. 6w

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Gate Keepers Wanted.

THE Directors of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company have determined to put two more gates on this road. One on the south end this side of Hendersonville, the other on the North end below the Warm Springs.—Persons wishing the situation of gate keeper will apply to the Directors at Asheville.

W. D. RANKIN, *Pres't.*

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. Henry Buckner and wife Elizabeth and others. Exparte.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks, heirs and distributors of Nathaniel Banks, deceased, are non residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks to appear at the next term of this Court at the Court House in Asheville on the 3d Monday in July, then and there to come forward and make themselves parties to said Petition or the case will be heard Exparte as to them.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1859. I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

JAS. A. PATTON
Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.
SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—o—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods
AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

PHILIPS' HOTEL
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sess., Spring Term, 1859.

Elvira Riddle vs. John W. Riddle *et al.*

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Holcombe and wife Nancy Holcombe, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. M. CARVER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 16th May, 1859. J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*

Printer's fee $6. 6w

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2¼ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

FOR THE NEWS.

Respectfully Inscribed to Miss Lizzie G....:

Oh! I would love to hear the praise
That all the world would give thee;
And, gath'ring up the diadem,
I, too, would help to crown thee.

Lizzie, I would *toil* to win
Some garlands rich and rare;
Not on my brow should they be wreath'd—
I would not twine them *there*.

And when the world's applause were mine,
I still would be more happy,
If I could win from thee a smile,
Or hear the words: you love me.

Yes, all my love to thee I'd give,
Save "that which is for heaven,"
Did I but know that thy pure heart
In trust to me were given.

And when from earth I pass away,
To some more lovely plain,
If but for me you'd shed a tear,
In death I'd feel no pain.

CROSSID.

Home Castle, N. C., June 13th, 1859.

The War--Prospects of its Becoming General.

Every steamer that comes is the bearer of important news from the seat of war in Italy. That the progress of the allies has been rapid, and that their movements evince strategetic skill, cannot be denied. Louis Napoleon, although a man of brilliant talents, is not without the quality of imitation—a quality which generally is indicative of weakness. So far, however, in his career of statesmanship and generalship, he has falsified the indication. His crossing of the Ticino, though brilliant, was decidedly a Napoleonic stratagem—one which Napoleon 1 frequently practiced, and one which he resorted to successfully at Liguy, but the day before the fatal battle at Waterloo. His progress has been, so far, very rapid. He was fortunate in having Sardinia as an ally. Her strong points furnished a firm base for offensive operations. These availed him on the Ticino. Now he has advanced, and if successful in passing the Mincio, will then be brought in full conflict with the terrible natural difficulties of the Adige, increased by the fortifications of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua, besides other places of no insignificant military strength. When we remember that, in the campaign of 1796, Napoleon, notwithstanding a succession of the most brilliant exploits in the annals of history, by which four Austrian armies were destroyed, was six months in reducing Mantua alone, some conception may be formed of its vast importance to the conquest of Lombardy. Since the campaigns of Napoleon, the Austrian Government has spared nothing which science could suggest to increase its strength. We doubt if there be another place on the face of the globe of equal resistive capacities. Now not one, but several posts, either stronger than the Mantua of 1796, keep sentinel. While the facilities for reaching it from the Tyrol by the valley of Adige have been greatly increased, it stands in Lombardy like an immense Austrian fort, with free and perfect communication through the defiles of the Tyrol. It is plain then that though *prestige* has been won by the Allies, they have taken but preliminary steps towards the complete conquest of Lombardy. Nothing but the most brilliant success that has ever crowned the French arms, can procure a speedy termination of the war.

In the meantime the parties will become more exasperated; German sympathy, now on the verge of active participation in behalf of Austria, will probably transcend the limits of prudence and neutrality, and the entire German States be involved; while Russia will arrange herself in alliance with France and Sardinia. By an extract, which we publish in to-day's issue from a Prussian journal, it will be seen that the opinion is expressed confidently that at the next meeting of the German Diet, a Hanoverian and Bavarian policy will be established in opposition to that of Prussia, and that even without Prussia, some of the head-strong and impetuous members of the confederation, whose equality has been lost in subserviency to Austria, will plunge into the war and thus drag Prussia after them. The irony with which Austrian efforts to coerce Prussia are alluded to, shows that a bitter feeling pervades the Prussian heart and that it feels that Austria's ambition has forced the other members of the confederation into the position of vassals, and ministers to her schemes of conquests. Prussia is evidently galled by the attitude to which she perceives herself being gradually driven. But assume it she must inevitably, unless she can control the policy of Hanover and Bavaria, of which she seems already to despair. The attitude of Russia is definite. She has sent a special envoy to every member of the confederation, and has given them each to understand that she will counteract any aid extended to Austria. If, then, the hostile policy of the small States prevail, and Russia interfere, her first step will be to cross the borders and place her feet on German soil. Then will Germany "be endangered," and then will the "sword of Prussia leap from the scabbard." Thus, it will be seen, all depends upon the conduct of the smaller States. What their course will be, may be inferred from the article from the Prussian journal. It is this train of events, leading to a general war, which has doubtless aroused Prussia, and hence the rumors of her preparations. The times are stirring, and the next steamer may bring us the ignition of the entire European magazine, England not excepted.—*South Carolinian.*

Immense Armies of Rats.

The Bloomington, Ill., *Pantagraph* brings us a paragraph on rats of a most extraordinary character. They are becoming more destructive to the sprouting corn than all the frost and locusts and birds that could fall upon it :

The rats dig below the stalks and eat the kernels. Mr. Hefner killed more than two hundred rats. He counted his victims until their number reached two hundred, when he stopped counting and continued killing. Eleven hundred rats have been killed on Jesse Funk's farm, and Cyrus Jones put one hundred and fifty huge fellows out of misery. Jacob Heiser had one of his cornfields, containing eight acres, fairly riddled by rats—some of which he thinks are nearly as large as yearling kittens. He says the entire field will not yield a dozen bushels. His rats are very tame; they come from his cornfields in the daytime, when they and the weather are dry, and drink out of wash-tubs, in front of his door.

In Livingston County the pests are equally destructive. The Pontiac *Sentinel* says :

Theodore Jones, of Bell Prairie, had twenty acres destroyed, and —— McDowell, of Avoca, has the same story to tell. Dr. C. B. Ostrander, of Hickory Point, has had very hard luck, according to our informant. He says the Doctor told him (our informant) that, upon discovering that rats were the cause of the trouble, he got three and-a-half pounds of arsenic, and mixing it with three and-a-half bushels of corn, scattered it over the field. The result was just as the Doctor expected. Up to the present time he had carted off six wagon loads of dead rats, and the half is not yet removed! Out of one hole, the Doctor says, he pulled out one hundred and twenty dead rats, and a bushel and-a-half of corn!

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The Blue Ridge Railroad vs. The French Broad Railroad.

We propose to notice, in this article, some of the numerous objections urged by Mr. Memminger against the French Broad route, and close the discussion. And in order to be distinctly understood, we have noted these objections by numbers from one to seven, inclusive, adding our comments upon each objection as they are presented. We have thought it unwise to notice, except incidentally, his minor objections which would lead to a profitless and lengthy discussion.

Mr. Memminger, after expressions of sympathy, showing a decided partiality for the French Broad route, urges, amongst others, the following objection to it:

1. "But I am sorry to be obliged to confess that we have lost the prize, and that we cannot now regain it.

This is like administering poison for the antidote. We would have been obliged to him if he had shown us when and how we have lost the prize, and why we cannot now regain it. Perhaps the Blue Ridge Road has won it! The facts do not warrant the conclusion.

2. "If this question were open, it could be demonstrated that the Blue Ridge scheme is the better."

The demonstrable figure, we presume, is in having over four miles of tunnelling, while we have none. We think we have demonstrated that the French Broad scheme is the better, by showing that the Blue Ridge Road will cost the State over six millions of money, while the French Broad road will not cost (the State) exceeding two, and that it is also by far the better route as to location.

3. "The French Broad route goes entirely too far to the north and eastward for the present condition of things. It has been shown that the competition of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk is the more serious the farther up the Tennessee Valley you meet it."

Without pretending to understand what is meant by "the present condition of things," we beg leave to differ most decidedly with Mr. Memminger as to the propriety of competing with Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk. Competition is the aim and end of all railroads; and if, by the construction of one you compete with two sections of the country instead of one, it is an argument in our favor. We have shown that the French Broad route is thirty miles the shortest to the Western trade, and fifty miles the shortest to the Eastern trade. In speaking of which latter, Mr. Memminger uses the following sensible argument:

"But when it is considered that the products of the Tennessee Valley are the same which reach Richmond from Virginia and other quarters, it is evident that the carriage thither is, as it were, taking coals to Newcastle; while, on the other hand, at Charleston there is no competition—the market is clear, and the proximity of the sea, and the West Indies particularly, furnishes an open door to the produce which will come there for sale or shipment."

This argument is equally applicable to Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

4. "The existing charter of the French Broad route require it to join the Tennessee road at Greenville, some seventy miles nearer Richmond than Knoxville."

In this Mr. Memminger is altogether mistaken; the charter requires no such thing.—The Company may build to Greenville, but the amended charter of 1856, we believe, authorizes them to commence construction at such point as may suit their convenience, while the first section of the original charter enacts as follows: "That for the purpose of establishing a communication by railroad from some of the railroads now built or in course of construction in South Carolina along the French Broad Valley across the western portion of this State, so as to effect a direct communication between one of said roads in South Carolina and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in East Tennessee, the formation of the Company is hereby authorized, which, when formed, shall have corporate existence in each of the States aforesaid," &c. Nothing more is contained in the charter about the location of the road, and the Company will connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road at Morristown, by means of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, some forty-five or fifty miles from Knoxville, instead of Greenville, some several miles from that point, as Mr. Memminger has erroneously stated, and this connection will enable him to discover another error in which he says: "And the difference of distance to Knoxville is, at last, only three miles in favor of the French Broad route."

5. "But the French Broad route has another and an insuperable difficulty. The guage of road adopted by North Carolina differs from ours, and the charter granted by that State insists upon her guage. Our road, therefore, cannot unite with it."

To the unsophisticated mind this objection might appear "insuperable;" but to one like Mr. Memminger, whose enlarged understanding and cappcious mind is capable of comprehending and elucidating at once the most extended and intricate propositions, and an objection is not even respectable, much less entitled to a serious thought. The idea conveyed here is that when road guages agree, the officers of different companies run their respective engines and cars, with freight and passengers, over their neighbor's track, and thus avoid change of cars and reshipment of goods. No one knows better than does Mr. Memminger that this is not true; else why does not the South Carolina Railroad Company run its engines and cars to Memphis, Tennessee? Occasionally one company may pass a car over a neighboring road, but these are rare and special cases, and not at all necessary to the success of business. Is it any objection to the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad that it meets the North Carolina guage at Charlotte, and being different cannot "unite" with it? The Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlanta Railroad, the Central Railroad, all "unite" at Atlanta, Ga., with the same guage, and yet passengers and freight are transhipped at that point: so again at Augusta; and in our own State at Columbia, at Alston, at Chester, at Kingsville, at Florence, and at Charleston; and so it is everywhere. The difference in guage makes no material difference in the business of a road; and if it did, in this particular case, the "break bulk" would be in South Carolina, where we could control the trade.

6. "Moreover" (this, of course, is an ending climax) "moreover, North Carolina stipulated that she shall have the privilege of purchasing so much of our road as is in her State, whenever she pleases."

If this were true, it would be difficult to perceive how this "privilege" of buying a railroad would affect the railroad itself, unless we can suppose the State would buy it to destroy it! But it is not true; the statement is too broadly made—the result of a determination to kill the French Broad route, and build up the Blue Ridge route at the expense of the State. If Mr. Memminger will examine the charter with his usual diligence, he will find that the State of North Carolina only reserves the right to subscribe for that portion of the road West of its junction with the North Carolina Central road. This junction will not be effected, in all probability, east of Asheville, leaving about fifty miles in that State under our control; and it is quite as probable the junction will be formed at Paint Rock. But should it be at Asheville, or at the Butt Mountain, it might be well regarded as an advantage to have such a customer as the State of North Carolina, ready and willing to take the road off our hands at cost. It would give a par value to the stock, for no stockholder would sell for less than par when he knew the State would take it at par.—Besides, all South Carolina wants is a railroad, and if North Carolina will build it, so much the better.

We have thus answered—and it is believed successfully, too—all of Mr. Memminger's prominent objections to the French Broad Railroad but one; and as that is peculiar, we call especial attention to it, which, if true, none of the others need to have been urged. He says:

7. "If the comparison be towards Chattanooga, which is the true centre of this western trade, the French Broad route would have to bear the added disadvantage of all the distance between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and this seems to put an end to the comparison."

Will Mr. Memminger inform us how the Blue Ridge road is to avoid "the added disadvantage of all the distance between Knoxville and Chattanooga?" Is not its western terminus at Knoxville? Then how can it possess any advantage over the French Broad route, whose western terminus is also at Knoxville? At this point the two routes terminate, and to this point the parallel is legitimate and proper, but beyond this they are comparatively equal in all respects—both passing their freights and passengers over the same channels to Chattanooga, and at the same charges. And since these are common to both routes, how can it be said in a spirit of liberal justice, that either route "would have to bear the added disadvantage of all the distance between Knoxville and Chattanooga?" We have sought in vain for a plausibility in the assertion, and can find none. The issue is a false one, and whether it was so intended or not, is calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with localities, and to mislead the careless and unwary. It is susceptible of no other solution. If the western terminus of the Blue Ridge Road was at Chattanooga instead of Knoxville, then it would possess the advantages claimed for it; but as it is not, the disparagement is altogether groundless and unjust to the French Broad route.

We have thus presented our views of the point in issue, and think we have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Blue Ridge Railroad, if finished, will cost the State over six millions one hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars. The French Broad route is the better in point of locality, and has the prestige of being the much cherished Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad scheme, which, in its time, had the unqualified sanction of every distinguished mind in South Carolina for being "decidedly superior to every other route to be found in the whole extent of the mountain ranges dividing the Atlantic from the Western States;" and that to abandon the Blue Ridge entirely as a State enterprise, for the French Broad route, we will get a railroad across the mountains upon the true principle of State aid only, and at a clear saving to the State (even considering the amount already subscribed to the other route as entirely lost) of over three millions of money.

ECONOMY.

An Army at Rest.

The Albany Evening Journal remarks that "there is one army which will never quit Italy. It sleeps on its arms in an eternal bivouac. New recruits join at an average of a thousand a day. They are picked men, the bravest in both armies—the foremost in every battle. In twenty-seven days Italy has been strewn with twenty-seven thousand corpses—poor fellows who sought an epaulet and found a grave. A thousand fell in the various early skirmishes. A thousand marked the invasion of Garibaldi. Nine hundred French and Sardinians perished at Montebello. Two thousand Austrians perished on the same field. Two hundred Zouaves were killed at Palestro. As many Sardinians died with them. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in the canal. More than twenty thousand must have fallen in the actions at Buffalora and Magenta."

The Journal then speaks, by name, of the distinguished officers killed and wounded, adding:

"But this is the 'fortune of war.' There must be deaths, or there can be no promotion. A dozen eager hands are ready to grasp the batton as it falls from the hands of the dying Marshal. A dozen hearts burn for the gold epaulets whose last owner lies in the ditch. From the General of Division down to the sous-lieutenant, each finds his commander's corpse a stepping stone to his own glory."

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS.—We met a little Frenchman on Sunday morning soon after the European news of the battle of Magenta was disseminated through the city, in a high state of excitement. He stopped us with this exclamation: "Be gar, Monsieur, you no her de news. Le grand Nepoleon fight de dam Austrians—*hors de combat*—vip dem very much—run like sacre—mon Dieu—parly vous Francais?—good morning, sare." The last we saw of the little chap he was chasing a news-boy, who by mistake was crying, "Extra The Sunday Herald—great battle fought—all the French killed and Louis Napoleon, Esq., running like the devil."—*N. Y. News.*

The Washington Constitution, of Friday, emphatically denies that there is any truth in the story, that an extensive system of postage stamp counterfeiting has been discovered in the Post Office Department.

Much smoking kills live men and cures dead swine.

Napoleon III in Battle.

The following particulars of the battle of Magenta are extracted from a letter in the Constitutional, of June 10, written from Novara, on June 5, by M. Ernest Droelle:

Yesterday as the first battalion of the voltigeurs of the guard, after conquering in a first engagement at Turbigo, were pursuing the march towards Milan, it appears that 40,000 Austrians, massed in columns, suddenly countermarched, and confident in their numbers, advanced against our leading columns, hoping to turn them, and check the concentration of our army upon Milan. But they had not taken into their account the division of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the guard, commanded by Gen. Mellinet."

This division rapidly got together between Buffalora and Magenta, not far from the spot where the Turcos fought, and they very soon showed a front to the enemy. Towards noon, the Austrians, after hesitating for some time, decided to attack. The Zouaves and Grenadiers united did not make up more than 10,000 men, but without budging a foot they held their own against the vainly energetic efforts of the 40,000 Austrians. The latter, surprised at such an obstinate resistance, retired in good order, formed again, and returned to the charge a second time. They might as well have rushed against a brazen rampart. The Guard soon became tired of this passive attitude, and resolved to take the offensive. It charged and scattered the enemy. But the latter, perceiving how small were the numbers of the French, came up again and again.

Several times in the course of two hours were these heroic charges renewed. The Grenadiers and Zouaves were electrified by the presence of the Emperor, who, sword in hand, supported and directed them. The Emperor, however, was frequently seen to turn his eyes towards the points where, pursuant to his orders and calculations, he expected to see the divisions of Neil and McMahon make their appearance. They arrived, and were saluted with a long bravo, which astonished and disconcerted the enemy. Gen. McMahon advanced to Magenta with an ardor, a dash, and an enthusiasm which were the admiration of the whole army.

At the moment when his attacking column was crossing the bridge, Gen. Espinasse, who was leading it with his well known intrepidity, was unfortunately struck by a ball in the very centre of his breast. He must have died instantly. On seeing him fall, the soldiers, quite beside themselves, rushed forward to avenge his death. Nothing could stop them—on, on they went, sweeping away every obstacle; and, after completely routing the enemy, they effected their junction with the Imperial Guard, which was all the while commanded by the Emperor in person.—The battle was gained. Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Renault de Saint Jean d'Angely had done wonders on their side. We were masters of the field. I hear that the Emperor warmly congratulated the new Duke of Magenta, to whom he attributed a large share in the success of the day

The Emperor did not shrink from exposing himself during the action, and more than once Gen. Fleury threw himself before him, braving with a devotion which all admired, though all were ready to do the same, the bullets which threatened His Majesty. We have as yet no exact information as to the results of the day. I can, however, assure you that it was magnificent for our troops. Our losses are only 5,000, while that of the enemy is 15,000.

These are the two lowest figures which I have heard. * * * As to the prisoners taken from us, they are not numerous.—They fell into the hands of the enemy in this way: Towards the end of the day a weak column of infantry was pursuing the routed enemy, when the leading section became blended with the flying masses and were carried away with them. There were at most but 260 men.

A TEMPERANCE STORY.—Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen.

Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in the corner of the fire-place it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when, lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cozily reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning.

The Deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles he exclaimed:

"Well, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Bains left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago."

"Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay all this time."

A COMPLIMENT TO NORTH CAROLINA.—There is, we believe, less of office seeking and of changes in the incumbents of official position at the South than in the Northern States. North Carolina, perhaps, furnishes as good evidence of this fact as any of the Southern States, and, as proof of the same, it is related as one of the incidents of President Buchanan's late visit, that before leaving for Washington, he remarked that no man, since he entered North Carolina, had mentioned the subject of office holding, or solicited any appointment for himself or friends.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Describing the opening of Parliament, the London Times makes a happy allusion to the United States Minister. It is satisfactorily personal: "All the space allowed to the Diplomatic Corps is full and blazes at every point with ribands, stars and orders of every kind. Conspicuous among them all, in his plain evening dress and snow-white hair, is the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, a striking type, if we may so call him, of the simple institutions of the great Republic which he represents so well."

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS.—Put the cucumbers into salt and water for three days, then scald them with weak vinegar, and let them remain three days longer. Scald some strong pickling vinegar with a few onions, black pepper, allspice, cloves, ginger-root, and horse radish; pour the whole over the cucumbers, and keep them in jars for use. *Gerkins*, which are small cucumbers, are pickled in the same way.

A Tale of Horror and Crime in Kentucky.

We are informed by a gentleman from Henderson of one of the most deeply tragical events that has ever occurred in our State.

Some time ago, Dr. A. J. Morrison, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, and desirous of revenging himself on the prosecuting attorney, who was active in all the measures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison. For this purpose he employed Harrison, a negro waiter at the Hancock house, and engaged his services to consumate his devilish intentions. The serant was to place the prusic acid in the coffeeof Mr. John E. Arnold, but instead of fulfilling the arrangement, he informed Mr. A. of the conspiracy against his life.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Dr. Morrison gave the negro another dose of the deadly poison to place in a plate of raspberries which he was to hand Mr. Arnold. But the honest servant boy again informed, and then arrangements were made for the detection of this worse than Borgian conspiracy At a certain time he was to give Harrison a third portion, evidencing a cool and malicious determination to destroy the attorney for the Commonwealth. In order that his villainy might be thoroughly exposed to competent witnesses, and his hellish plans completely frustrated, a hole was bored through the ceiling, so that persons in the upper chamber might notice what was going on below without being observed. The plan proved entirely successful. Morrison was seen to hand the negro poison and give him instructions concerning it. The rascal was immediately seized on Thursday and confined in jail.

Thus, providentially, was the base attempt against the life of a valued and efficient officer of the Commonwealth foiled.

But the denouement of the tragedy remains to be unfolded. Morrison, overcome by the weight of testimony against him, and apprehending violence from the hands of an outraged and excited populace, committed suicide on Sunday morning. He procured a knife, and after cutting his throat, severed the main artery of his leg. When found, he was dead, literally weltering in his blood. The remains of Dr. Morrison were brought to Louisville on Sunday evening, and thence shipped by railroad to Springfield, Illinois, where he has connections.—*Louisville Democrat, June 22.*

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A Culvert Washed Away.—Great Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1859.

An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert. Thirty-three persons were killed, and some fifty or sixty wounded. Others missing had not been heard from. Among the killed is the express messenger, the engineer, baggage master and road master, Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, of Stone Mills, N. Y., and Thomas Wisham, of Michigan city. Among the wounded is W. J. Houck, of Charlestown, Va. Those on the train were mostly western people.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—The Daily Alta California, of the 20th May, says:

Some time since we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure the neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken, a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since then tried the recipe on the recommendation of the "Alta," and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one case, the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to very acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her suffering, when a teaspoonful of the solution of sal ammoniac in camphor water relieved her within a couple of minutes. Whether the recipe will cure all attacks of neuralgia is a question which we cannot answer; that it will cure many we are well assured.

"We've Struck Kentucky."

It is well known to most of our readers that the enterprise of Tennesseans has constructed turnpikes in all directions from this State to the Kentucky line, under the promise from our Kentucky neighbors that they would continue them into their State. All these pikes still end at the State line, with no prospect of their being extended. The consequence is that, in a season like the present, when the roads are soft, and there are frequent rains and snows, and heavy crops to haul over the roads, they get into the most horrible condition, and it is no exaggeration to say that the traveller from Tennessee absolutely drops into Kentucky and if he does not drop in so deep that horses can't haul him out, he is lucky beyond the average of his class.

A few days since a traveler from foreign parts took passage on the two wheel mail carts for the interior of the State, and was enjoying a good nap. From this nap, however, he was suddenly aroused by a tremendous concussion, which threw him violently against the side of the box, skinning his nose and otherwise bruising his body.—Upon looking about he found the vehicle in the midst of a limitless sea of mud, about the consistency of thin cream, and the bottom of the box below the waterline; the horses' heads and necks were the only portions of the animals in sight, and the driver was laying the whip on to them. The traveller, recovering himself, with a vehement execration inquired: "What is the matter?" "Nothing," responded the driver, busily plying his whip the while, "only we've struck Kentucky."

Our traveller, in relating his experience, said that he had, in the course of his life, been in a good many tight places—that he had been blown up on steamboats, thrown off of railroads, and upset in stages—but that was the first time he had ever "run against a State," and he believed that Kentucky was the only State on the face of the earth where the thing could be done.—*Exchange paper.*

Miss Agnes Jane is fond of crinoline, and took a severe cold during the sudden frost.—"My dear," said her mother, "I am afraid you are going into a decline." "Bless you, no," said the sprightly girl; "it's nothing but the *hoop-ing" cough.*

Letter from Judge Douglas.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The friends of Judge Douglas are in possession of the following letter explaining his position in regard to the Presidency:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

My dear sir:—I have received your letter enquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re affirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am very respectfully your friend,
(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS.
J. B. Dorr, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

The European News.

The reports in this morning's issue corroborate our surmises that Prussia would be dragged into the war and be forced to defend Austrian rule in Italy. Napoleon's demand for one hundred thousand men shows that he anticipates a tremendous conflict. Germany will thus soon become the theatre of war and, between the pressure of Russian legions and French *corps d' armee*, the house of Hapsburg may be considered at an end, while the revolution demonstrations in the Papal States indicate that the temporal power of the Holy Father may soon be swept away. While his spiritual supremacy as the head of the Roman Catholic denomination will not be impared, his temporal authority cannot survive the withdrawal of French and Austrian bayonets. The plot thickens, and European blood will flow more profusely in all probability than even under the reign of the first French Emperor. In another year Colton, Mitchell, and other map makers will find their present maps useless.—*South Carolinian.*

Utah.

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Salt Lake City, June 3d, says:

Judge Cradlebaugh has just returned from the locality of the terrible massacre which has no parallel in American history, and known as the Mountain Meadows. His visit was the signal of a general fight among the *white* inhabitants, and particularly amongst those who had commissions under the church. Whilst the efforts of the judiciary are paralyzed by the ecclesiastical power that here, in this instance, as in former ones, where the judiciary have acted, Mormon complicity has been developed and the fact established that at the Mountain Meadow massacre, where more than 100 men, women and children were slaughtered, there were at least one hundred Mormons engaged.

He has issued warrants for the arrest of many of them, which embraces the names of bishops, presidents of Stakes and Seventies, &c., who, in apprehention of their guilt, have fled to the mountains.

Possibilities of the Future.

The impression is gaining ground that the present war in Europe will become general. In that event it may not be uninteresting to know how the nationalities will be divided. The population of the different States may be put down as follows:

France	36,000,000
Italy	25,000,000
Spain	17,000,000
Total	68,000,000

Add to this Russia with 70,000,000, and we have a total of 148,000,000, that will be under the control or in league with Louis Napoleon.

On the other hand or allied against Napoleon will be:

Great Britain	30,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Prussia	17,000,000
Other German States	15,000,000
Total	98,000,000

[*Charlotte Bulletin.*

A NATION OF SMOKERS.—The number of cigars consumed in France in 1857 was as follows:

Havana and Manilla cigars	36,086,500
Domestic manufacture	481,071,500
Cigarettes	6,478,000
Total	523,479,000

The revenue of the French Government from the tobacco monopoly for the present year is estimated to reach $36,000,000. In Russia, the revenue derived from duties on tobacco exceed $36,000,000. In Austria it amounts to $14,000,000.

GUNPOWDER PLOT DISCOVERED.—The Cincinnati Times says that the evidences of a gunpowder plot, designing the destruction of the Police Court building, in that city, were discovered on Friday, in the shape of powder and matches concealed beneath the floor.

"The Ancients," says Pliny, "considered him a bad husbandman who buys what his farm can produce; or who does in the day time what he may do at night; or who on a good day is employed more within doors than in the field."

FROM THE JASPER (IOWA) FREE PRESS.

A Woman Rescued from the Mormons.

A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, having under their protection a young lady whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons, who were busily engaged, men, women and children, in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud. While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentally overheard a young girl, of about nineteen, exclaim, "I wish I was drowned in that slough!"

Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made such a foolish wish. She replied that she was tired of life—that she had started from Iowa City for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon Elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a desire to leave the train, and return to the city, they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the "Peakers" that if she desired to return to Iowa City she should go back with them; to which replied that she desired very much to return. The Mormons numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., and declared that she should not go back.

The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazards, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time a fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl safely under their own protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain.—The followers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would permit the things to be taken from their wagons.

A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends, while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the Saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they termed it. After obtaining all they sought, the rescuers drove away with the young lady in their possession, leaving the Mormons to console themselves as best they could in their loss.

The Pike's Peakers who were engaged in the rescue numbered only twenty-eight men, and were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa City.

How the Indians Make Whisky

The Apache Indians have a mode of making whisky which would appear novel to the manufacturers of the article in the Ohio Valley. The firing up process is rather slow; yet these Apaches seem to get liquor which makes a good "drunk" come. The process, according to a correspondent of the Arizonian, is as follows:

The corn is first soaked for twenty-four hours, a hole is then dug in the ground, generally in a wigwam, and some dry grass laid on the bottom; on this grass the corn is placed and a layer of grass over it. Four or five times a day warm water is sprinkled over the corn, and at night the family sleep on it to increase the warmth, and make the corn sprout quick. At the end of four or five days the corn is all sprouted; it is then dried, pounded fine, put into a kettle, and boiled for five hours; when boiled, it is mixed with sugar and flour, and left to ferment for twelve hours, when it is ready for drinking. Although not rank to the taste, and fiery, its intoxicating power is very great, and when an Indian has a quart or two aboard he don't care a copper who is President of the United States.

THE SIN OF DANCING.—Rev. James L. Corning, the Presbyterian minister of Buffalo, whose lectures on "The Christian Law of Amusement" have occasioned some comments in favor of dancing, at least as it is practiced "on the highlands of Scotland and the green swards of Switzerland, and in the rural districts of Germany." He objects strongly to fashionable suppers and parties, and would seem to speak in the following passage not without personal observation:

"Why, I have sat beside a professing Christian woman in one of the beautiful parlors of a fashionable metropolitan avenue, whose jeweled neck, and ears, and fingers, and dazzling brocade, as much as said to the assembled guests, "none of your dresses cost as much as mine;" and then I have seen her go into the supper room and eat enough to make a swine have gripes of conscience, and then come out, obese, and panting for breath, made marvellous religious by sandwiches and champaign, and wind up the farce with a pious discourse on the sin of dancing.—Now, I think that if she had transported a portion of her conscience from her slippers to her stomach, though she might have an inch or two less of phylactery, the loss would have been compensated by several additional yards of Christian consistnecy.

A young man, while undergoing an examination for the purpose of being admitted to the bar, was asked: "What were the constitutional requirements which render a man eligible to the office of President of the United States?" He answered: "He must be thirty-five years old, *and a mighty good Democrat!*"

The Charleston Courier says: "As the habit of shaking at certain seasons of the year is prevalent in some portions of the country, we give the following report from a California exchange:

FEVER AND AGUE.—This complaint is quite prevalent in this city at this time.—The Mexicans claim that they have a certain cure for it. They take a small bag of salt and place it directly at the pit of the stomach. The salt, after a day or two, turns perfectly yellow, and the patient is cured. Several white persons have tried it, and they assure us, with the same effect. The remedy is certainly simple enough and cheap.

The city of Atchison, in Kansas, about two years old, contains 700 houses and 3,800 inhabitants.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 7, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID COLEMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

☞Everybody reads the advertisements, of course, and everybody is a wise gentleman for doing so. The man who expects to do business in this age of the world without the help of printer's ink is a slow coach, and ought to have belonged to the ante-deluvian era. He made his debut at the wrong time, and will find himself badly distanced in the race of life.

We would direct the traveler's attention to the advertisement of C. S. Brown & Co. The stage line from this place to Morganton, and thence to the head of the Rail Road is a No. 1 concern,—no mistake about it. Brown understands how to do things, and does them up just right. It is a good line, through a pleasant country, and the man who gets aboard will verify our words.

The Eagle Hotel has been newly refitted, and many improvements, both internal and external, added. It may justly claim rank as a first class Hotel. Mr. Blair is always on hand, and treats his guests like lords. Call and see him.

Mr. Wilkinson will soon be in town, with a heavy stock of Jewelry, and promises to give great bargains. Try him, if you need anything in his line.

Mr. Ingle is determined to sell that land next Tuesday, if he don't get more than a thousand dollars for it. Look out, or you may miss a bargain.

Gudger's well known Hotel is still a candidate for the public favor it has so long enjoyed. The proprietor pledges himself to renewed exertions to please his patrons. Give him a call.

Mr. Sullivan, the Contractor, has newly stocked the daily stage line hence to Charlotte, and pledges himself to make the line equal in every respect to any in the government. He is an old stager, and understands his business.

Discussion at Waynesville.

The discussion at Waynesville last week, between Messrs. Coleman and Vance, was, we understand, spicy and interesting in a high degree. Coleman pressed Vance so hard that the funny Congressman entirely forgot his anecdotes, and made a long and labored effort to defend his inconsistent and tortuous course at Washington.—Coleman reviewed his official life, and showed by the records that his course had been such as no southern constituency could approve. The hot shot fell upon the honorable gentleman thick and fast, and he winced dreadfully. His vote on the Pension Bill, his opposition to the Bill reducing the pay of public officers, and his general disposition, as manifested by his votes, to break down the Democratic party, even though the Black Republican should rise upon its ruins, were reviewed in a scathing manner. The people enjoyed the castigation hugely, and applauded Coleman riproarously.

Mr. Vance struggled hard to break the force of his competitor's blows, and to turn the tide, which he saw was strongly against him, but his efforts were vain. Every plunge sunk him deeper in the mire. He was badly damaged, in fact literally riddled from hull to rigging.

The discussion was protracted to a late hour, and the Democracy were fully satisfied with the result. The day was fairly won, and the fruits of it will be seen by a Democratic majority in old Haywood ranging from 200 to 250, in August next.

Mail Contracts.

Our townsman, Mr. John F. Sullivan has the contract for conveying the mails from this place to Charlotte, daily, in two horse coaches.

Mr. J. H. Newland, of Alexander county, has the contract from this place to Murphy, in Cherokee county, on horse back, semi-weekly.

Col. J. W. McElroy, of Yancy, has the contract from Asheville to Burnsville, on horse back, semi-weekly.

The grade of service on the two last mentioned routes has been reduced from Hack to horse back. This is an unfortunate and much to be regretted change, as horse back service is totally inadequate to the proper performance of the duty, as we have abundant reason to know. The mail to Murphey and intermediate points, especially, is a very heavy one. The people along the line, and who are more immediately interested, will suffer great inconvenience from the change.

It is due to the Post Office Department to say that the blame does not rest there. Mails cannot be carried without money, and for want of means the Department has been forced to reduce the mail service in every part of the country, as well as to dismiss all the special mail agents.—This beautiful state of affairs is the result of the defeat of the usual and necessary appropriation by the last Congress, and upon those members who assisted in defeating it—"one of whom" the Hon. Z. B. Vance "has the honor to be which"—rests the whole responsibility of the present state of affairs. The people have in this a practical taste of Mr. Vance's Congressional qualities. How do they relish the dish?

☞The latest curiosity in New York is a man with *four* eyes, two before and two behind! This improvement upon the original pattern was no doubt rendered necessary by the state of affairs in that goodly city, for it is fully conceded that a man with but two eyes cannot keep his money in his pocket, and sometimes hardly the filling in his short. The four eyed individual will, it is presumed, be able to hold his own among thieves and pickpockets, as there will be no such thing as getting on the "blind side" of him.

☞Gen. Walkup, has consented to run for Congress on the Opposition ticket, in the seventh district. He will have to Walk-up right "peart" to get within five thousand votes of Burton Craige.

☞Mr. John Potts, a public officer, was killed at Webster, in Jackson county, week before last, by walking off an unbanistered portico after night. He fell twelve or fifteen feet.

A Nice Southern Man.

The Raleigh Register is the leading Opposition-Know Nothing organ in this State. It is the recognized expounder of the creed of the faithful, and master of ceremonies generally.—Only a few days since it claimed four of the eight Congressional districts in the State, and designated them as "*our four districts.*" Among "our districts" he places this, and coolly assumes the re-election of Mr. Vance. We desire the people to know the position the Register occupies on the all important question of Southern Rights. In its issue of last week the Editor says—

"*We say, that as between an Abolitionist or Black Republican and a Democrat, we will make no choice.*"

Southern Rights men of the Mountain District, can you follow the lead of such a man? Between a Black Republican and a Democrat he would have no choice! Between the foul Abolitionist Seward and that pure patriot James Buchanan, or between the infamous and dastardly Sumner of Massachusetts and the noble Hammond of South Carolina, he would be neutral!! Is such a man true to the South, and are Southern men to throw up their hats and huzzah at his bidding? Is he the great gun of North Carolina "Opposition," and will the freemen of this District quietly work in the harness under such a leader?

This avowal on the part of the Register proves conclusively to our mind the existence of a coalition between the Black Republicans north and a portion of the Opposition leaders south. They have banded together to break down the Democratic party, which, in the present condition of parties, is equivalent to breaking down the Government itself. It remains to be seen whether the people will connive at and aid in the foul plot, or whether they will indignantly spurn the unholy alliance and banish to merited obscurity the men who have dared thus to trifle with their most sacred rights. Let the people answer at the ballot-box on the first Thursday in August.

Getting Uneasy.

In the discussion at Waynesville last week, Col. Vance seemed to be haunted by visions of the Asheville News, and asked Mr. Coleman if we had not been printing heavy extra editions and circulating them. "Nary" extra has been issued, Colonel. The regular edition is about as much as you can bear. An extra would kill you outright, and we are not disposed to hurry you off. You will be dead enough after the election, and we are willing you should die leisurely and decently.

P. S. We expect to issue an extra after the election, announcing the triumph of the Democratic party.

Fourth District.

Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston county, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the fourth district, against Mr. Branch, the regular Democratic candidate. Sanders is well described by the Western Democrat as "a land grabbing, mongral, go-between, milk and water Democrat—a very poor specimen of a politician at best." At the close of the canvass he will be a much worse looking specimen.

Old Document.

Dr. Edward Tenent, of Charleston, gave us the other day a copy of the *Newport Mercury*, printed at Newport, Rhode Island, and dated April 4, 1782. It is about the size of a sheet of foolscap, printed with large coarse type, and the texture of the paper would indicate that it was made of not very well "chawed" hickory bark. The ink with which it is printed appears to be a compound of tar and sweet oil. Altogether, it is a rough looking specimen of the fine arts. The reading matter is quite as refreshing as the outside appearance is peculiar. For example, read the following advertisement, which we copy verbatim:

RAN away from the Subscriber, in North-Kingstown, in the State of Rhode-Island, the 27th inst. a likely young light coloured Mulatto Servant, named ROBIN, about 19 Years of age, and near 5 Feet 10 Inches high, walks a little bending forward, has a Scar on one of his Feet, and small one on his Forehead; had on when he went away, a black and white Kersey Jacket, white Kersey Breeches, white Flannel Shirt, a Pair of black and white Yarn Stockings, and took with him another Pair of white Yarn ditto, had on old Shoes, and an old Felt Hat with small Brims. Whoever will take up said Fellow, and bring him to his Master, or secure him in Gaol, so that his Master gets him again, shall receive TEN SILVER DOLLARS, and reasonable Charges paid by

EZEKIEL GARDNER.

North-Kingstown, April 30, 1782.

Time seems to have wrought as great a change in the principles of the people of that saintly region as in the mechanical arts. Who would have thought the sanctimonious Aminadab Sleeks of to-day were the descendants of the Ezekiel Gardiners who offered "ten silver dollars" to the slave catchers for the recovery of a "likely young light colored mulatto servant?"

☞Resolutions endorsing Mr. Buchanan's administration were passed at the late Democratic State Convention of Georgia.

☞The nett earnings of the Georgia State Rail Road for the month of May was $40,000, which has been paid into the State Treasury.

☞William Walker, "the grey eyed man of destiny," is going to quit fillibustering, take him a wife, settle down and become a decent man.—Sensible move that, William.

☞We learn that the crops in the counties west of us are very fine.

AN ITEM FOR SMOKERS.—The New York Post tells of a middle aged gentleman who left off smoking twenty-five years ago, and has put in the bank what two or three cigars per day would have cost him, and now finds the amonnt $2,500.

☞There are no less than seven persons confined in the jail at Mayfield, K., awaiting their trial for capital offences—five for murder, one for incendiarism and one for negro-stealing.

MELANCHOLY SATISFACTION.—An English missionary now in Sumatra lately wrote home that he "had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked."

☞Counterfeit quarters, composed of pewter washed with quicksilver, and having no "ring," have been put in circulation at Norfolk.

The Fourth.

The morning of the ever glorious Fourth of July, the birth-day of American Independence,—a day, the bare mention of which sets American blood on fire, adds brightness to the sun, beauty to the moon, and glory to crinoline;—this day, chock full of gunpowder and glory, dawned upon us under circumstances well calculated to kindle the dormant fires of patriotism and wake up our sleeping halleluiahs to the goddess of Liberty. The sun got up with his brightest face, and all nature seemed to have conspired to make the day grandly beautiful. At an early hour the Military were out in gala day attire; the various Orders in splendid uniform, paraded the streets; old men and children, young men and maidens, with joy upon their faces and glory in their eyes, were hurrying to the common centre, the stand in the beautiful grove near town, where, at 12 o'clock precisely our distinguished and eloquent fellow-citizen, Col. YOUNOWHO, addressed the immense audience for a couple of hours, in strains of lofty patriotism and melting eloquence; now seated astride the majestic Eagle, our national emblem, he soared aloft, bathing his countenance, all radiant with the glory of his theme, in the soft etherial blue, far beyond where buzzards roam and owls dare venture; and anon, descending in graceful style, he plucked the fairest and sweetest flowers that bedeck the pastures of literature and poesy, and gently showered their fragrance upon the enraptured audience, and——But we must stop. The telegraph is just in and we must go to press or lose our mails.

P. S. Further particulars, with the admirable speech of Col. Younowho, may be expected in our Evening Edition. We have forty-nine special reporters now transcribing it. As this great and unparalelled effort to please and interest the public will be attended with an immense outlay—at least $2 40—we confidently expect an addition of at least fifty thousand subscribers to our already unequalled list. For the benefit of small concerns that are in the habit of stealing our deeply interesting and popular original articles, we will state that the speech is secured to us by copy right.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—The New Orleans papers speak favorably of the prospects of the growing crop of cotton, and estimate that 10,000 bales of new crop will reach the city before the 1st of September. The receipts week before last at the shipping ports were only 10,000 bales, against 26,000 in the same week last year. The aggregate receipts are now 3,614,000 bales, against 2,968,000 last year. The shipments to Great Britain have been 1,832,000 bales, against 1,562,000 last year; to France, 398,000 bales, against 359,000 last year; and to other foreign ports 519,000, against 335,000 last year.

☞The Charlotte Democrat says a gentleman in that town "informs us that he has engaged to sell his whole crop of wheat (not yet threshed out) at $1,10 per bushel. This, we think, a good price, considering the large crop everywhere."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—F. E. Boner, Esq., Junior Editor of the Winston Sentinel, died at Danbury on the 18th inst. of consumption.

TWO DAY'S WORK AT MAGENTA.—The two days battle of Magenta swept from existence and placed hors du combat more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered, on the 1st of last January 12,934 men, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the loss on both sides must have been between twenty-five and thirty thousand.

GEORGIA PENITENTIARY.—The Milledgeville *Recorder*, of the 14th, says: There are at present, we learn, in this institution, two hundred and thirteen convicts—forty of them having been committed to it within the present year.—This is a larger number than has ever been in it at one time before.

Do I Love Thee?

Do I love thee? Could the breezes
As they softly murmer by,
Bear to thee at silent even
Every hope and every sigh,
Every thought and every feeling,
That within my bosom be—
Then would come the sweet revealing
That would tell I love thee!

Do I love thee? Could these fair gems
That in azure skies are set,
Disclose to thee ev'ry trembling tear
That my pensive eye-lids wet,
The holy prayer I breathe for thee—
To those bright realms above,
That "Heaven's protecting power" may be
As boundless as my love!

Do I love thee? Could the flowers,
On a calm bright summer day,
Blooming in those shady bowers,
Where at eve I love to stray—
Could ev'ry blushing leaf unfold
Each vow of love there breathed by me—
Oh! they would then but scarce have told
How much, how dearly, I love thee!

☞The Placerville (Cal.) Observer thus accounts for the sudden death of an Indian of the Digger tribe who recently departed for the spirit land:

Perished thus the luckless Digger,
Perished, too, from drinking whisky—
Strychnine whisky, sharp as lightning,
Ruin blue and minnie rifle,
Knock'em stiff and flaming red-eye—
Such as kill'em at the counter,
Forty rods or any distance.
Perished thus the wretched Injin,
By imbibing strychnine whisky,
Sold by some confounded bummer
At three cents a glass or cheaper,
Strychnine whisky—whisky strychnine.

☞Levi Long, a country postmaster, a few miles from Pittsburg, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for stealing a letter from the mail.

☞Who minds his own business well, lets alone the business of others.

DIED.

THADDEUS LEROY, infant son of A. J. and T. C. Plemmons, died May 24th, 1859, aged 1 year 11 months and 24 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken, blessed be the name of the Lord." May the bereaved parents and friends of the lovely boy look forward with happy anticipations to the time when they shall meet him beyond the grave

Where there will be eternal joy,
No pain nor sorrow fill the breast;
Those parents there shall meet Leroy,
And with him share his pleasant rest.

Then cease to moan this blighted flower,
He has but sweetly fallen asleep;
Our God who has all ruling power,
Will bid those ties in Heaven to meet.

MARGARETTA.

☞A Marine School was established some weeks ago, in Charleston.

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

EAGLE HOTEL.

—0—

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he will be in that place about the 1st of August, with a large and well selected stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of everything that is usually kept in a first class Jewelry store, and will sell low for cash. Call and see me. Room at the Eagle Hotel.

J. G. WILKINSON.

July 7, 1859. 2w

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows:

Board per day	$1 00
" " week	5 00
" " month	15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the Tuesday of July County Court, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND,

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*

April 21, 1859. tds.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, at close of Quarter ending June 30, 1859:

Allison H	Jones Ben (color)
Alford David	Johnston Sam
Brown Nathan	Jenkins F
Brown Wm. Agt	Killgore Dr W C
Branks Elizabeth	Morris Thos
Broadway John	Miller L P
Blackwell D	Miller Henry
Byers A	Monday Miss M
Bartlett J H	Matley A H
Barnett Alex	Merrell J
Ballew Mrs R	Merrell B W
Browning W	Melton B H
"Carona"	Morgan Wm
Case W L	Nims Fred
Carncross John	Patton Mrs Susan
Cole John	Rusk Mr
Clonts George	Rodgers Isaac
" Elizabeth	Rhodes John
Carson Miss G A	Rutledge P S
Coggins R	Rhett Miss A S
Davidson Betsy	Robeson Mrs H M
Dllingham John	Keath Brack
Dwinn Elizabeth	Smith W M jr
Dinn Charles	Strong J M
Frost Edward	Sawyers Wm
Foster T H	Scarver W G
Frisbee Silas	Sumner Henry
Gilliam H A 3	Shope A J
Gill Emma	Saunders J H
Gray Rev W F	Thomasson J J
Gates John	Williams Daniel
Gudger Miss L A	" C T
" Miss Bettie	Wright J C
Hughes Edward	" Joseph
Hayden Sarah A	Wood Robert
Howard Wm	Weaver J L
Howell Miss M E	Wilson F E
Hall & Howes	Ward J M
Jones Gen W F	

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

July 5, 1859.

378.

EVERY body examine your money for a $10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing.

June 30, 1859. 3t

Public Speaking.

I will address the people of Henderson county on the question of a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road, at the times and places following, viz:

Cherry Fields, Thursday July 7.
Lankford's Store, Friday " 8.
Little River, Saturday " 9.

I respectfully invite those of my friends who are opposed to the Subscription to attend and hear this important subject fully discussed.

MARCUS ERWIN.

June 30, 1859.

Appointments.

THE undersigned, together with the President of the District, will begin a protracted meeting on Jonathan's Creek on Saturday before the second Sunday in August.

The third Quarterly Conference for Buncombe Circuit will meet on Swannanoa, on Saturday before the third Sunday in July, at precisely 10 o'clock.

The first and only Camp Meeting for the Buncombe Circuit, will be held at the "Ridge Camp Ground," in Buncombe county, beginning on Thursday before the third Sunday in August.

On Saturday before the fifth Sunday in July, a meeting of some days continuance will begin at John Plemmons' school house.

WM. F. GRAY.

June 30, 1859.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL.

Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf.

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line,

FOR THE EAST.

Change of Schedule!

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton,) leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4¾ o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and *TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE* of any other line. Returning from Asheville: leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Rail Road going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN, Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman, to be had from any point;—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

☞Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our *EXTRA COACH* for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the *Extra Coaches* in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the *most pleasant, expeditious, nearest,* and *cheapest route,* East or West.

☞One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

☞Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel."

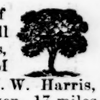
C. S. BROWN & CO.
Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 30th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM



belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND.

The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

---ALSO---

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS.

One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO—

One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS, } *Executors*
B. SHERRILL, }

June 30, 1859. tds

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1859.

Hiram McLeon vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLeon, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. AXLEY, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's fee $6.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1859.

Littleton Lytle vs. R. J. Burgin.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant R. J Burgin is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying defendant to be and appear as the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause if any he have, why judgment shall not be confirmed, and the land levied on sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 20th May, 1859.

A. M. FINLEY, *Clk.*

May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE House and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Ashevillo, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

Buggy and Harness.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand a No. 1 Buggy for sale, made to order. Any person wishing to buy would do well to give them a call. June 16—tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known House has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been and will continue to be a First Class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses over other Houses is its being almost embowered in Shade Trees.

The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day.

In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain Views, render it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and conveniences; and he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His Stables are attended by one of the best, if if not the *very best,* Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far famed "SILAS."

About the first of July next, the Western N. C. R. R. will be completed to Newton; and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury, Statesville, and Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a

Comfortable and Commodious Vehicle,

to convey passengers on to Morganton.

Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities for transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton, B. S. Johnson, Esq'r., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers, for public use; and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any required place.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, June 23, 1859. 6w

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Joseph S. Chunn, et al. *Exparte.*

THIS case having been referred to the undersigned for an account, the legal heirs and representatives of Samuel Chunn, deceased, are hereby notified that I will proceed to take said account at my Office in Asheville, on the 1st day of July (Friday) 1859, when and where they are notified to appear and file a Schedule of the advancement heretofore made to them, with any other matter that they may deem necessary in taking said account.

Witness, I. B. SAWYER, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Buncombe county, at Office, 16th June, 1859.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

June 23, 1859. Printer's fee $3.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
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OR CHANGE OF DIET
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
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Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
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Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859,

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed.

J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

ALL THE

PUREST AND BEST

PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S,